TENT LIFE SUITS FRISCO PEOPLE

Thousands Are Still in the Refugee Camps.

THE CLIMATE IS IN ITS FAVOR.

Those Have Been Put to Good Usage, and Their Sanitary Conditions Are the Best. Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Fire—People Are Accustomed to Living This Way and Enjoy It.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—Were one familiar with conditions in San Francisco, to drop down in the city at the present time he would undoubtedly imagine that there had been a return to the early mining days, the refugee camps, scattered all over the city wherever there may be a vacant lot, give the appearance of the Western boom towns of remarkable growth with which Americans have become so familiar. When 300,000 of the residents of San Francisco were rendered homeless by the great fire the changed conditions of living brought so great hardships, for San Franciscans are accustomed to the outdoor life, made so inviting by California's climatic conditions, and when the fire came a large number of them were in the midst of their annual preparations for a summer's outing under tents in the woods, on the mountains or by the seashore. It is a fact worthy of mention that hundreds of those drives from their homes by the fire carried with them their own tents, which were pitched with the skill of a veteran, either on some vacant lot or amid the shades of some park. The refugees of this was that these camps, whether under governmental supervision or under individual care, were situated under ideal conditions impossible of realization anywhere else than in California.

During those three memorable days while the fire was raging in the heart of the city there was no order in the migration of the people. The idea was to get to a place of safety, consequently every open place was pre-empted by "squatters," regardless of uniformity or regularity in laying out the various camps. Fully 25,000 refugees fled to Golden Gate Park, and 14,000 more to the government reservation at the Presidio. The others were scattered over the hills about the city and in the various small parks in the western and southern sections. According to the calculations of the California Promotion Committee, 175,000 people slept outside of houses on the second night of the fire, while 25,000 were housed with friends who were not in the danger line.

It was a most heterogeneous conglomeration of people thus thrown together, and the disaster obliterated all social distinctions and sent the people back to first principles. Rich and poor, high and low were on a level in this common misfortune, and the color line was so effectively obliterated that it was no unusual occurrence to see Caucasians, Mongolians and negroes in fraternal discussion of the events of the day, and sharing with each other the provender supplied by the commissary department.

The camp within the gates of the Presidio was the first to adopt systematic rules and come under regulations. Tents were issued to all who applied, and at first they were permitted to place them as they pleased. The restrictions against fires within the reservation was raised, and people were permitted to cook on the streets in front of the tents. The sanitary regulations of this camp were perfect from the beginning, and when the Red Cross assumed charge to days later not a case of illness had been reported. Before the end of the second week the tents were all repicked by the soldiers, and everyone made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, with commissary supplies given out with liberal hand.

The process of elimination has been at work among these tent dwellers so successfully that but 40,000 remain. Gradually the authorities are concentrating these into two large camps in order to facilitate the distribution of supplies, and now it is becoming a problem to induce these people to return to homes in the city or to enter the barracks which are being erected for them at convenient locations.

FINDS HER MOTHER STRANGLED.

Horrible Crime in a California Village—Two Arrested on Suspicion.

Bairdstown, Cal. (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Brandrup, 42 years old, in the little village of Baden, San Mateo county, was murdered Friday afternoon. Her body, with marks of the assassin's fingers on the throat, was discovered by her 12-years-old daughter, Lizzie, in an unused portion of the Linden Hotel, where the crime was committed. The storeroom is apart from the rest of the house. Its door is not opened once in six months.

Friday evening 13-year-old Lizzie McDonnell was impelled to enter it. While she stood shivering with horror whether to go in or not, she heard, or, rather, thought she heard, her mother calling her from the room. She immediately opened the door. There lying on the floor, her face covered with a white cloth, her neck and head bearing traces of a strangler's hands, lay the dead body of her mother. George W. Jones, a half-breed Kansas, and Harry E. Cocland have been arrested, charged with the murder, the motive for which has not yet been discovered.

Two Drowned in Potomac.

Everett, Ga. (Special)—J. M. Stewart, section foreman of the Seaboard Air Line at Bladen, Ga., was shot and instantly killed by Oscar Knight, his apprentice. Knight shot him twice in the back and when he fell fired seven shots into his body. The body was found in front of Stewart's home. Jealousy over his wife and Stewart is the cause given by Knight, who was committed to the Brunswick jail charged with murder in the coroner's jury.

Mrs. Ledoux Guilty.

Stockton, Cal. (Special).—With her head high and a smile on her face, Mrs. Emma Ledoux, charged with the murder of J. N. McVicker, whose body was found in a trunk at the Southern Pacific Depot, in this city, sometime ago, heard the foreman of the jury, which for over three weeks has been listening to testimony, pronounce her guilty, as charged, without recommendation of any kind. She did not even turn pale or show the least sign of excitement. The verdict carries with it the death penalty by hanging.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

The United States District Court of Kansas imposed fines aggregating $85,000 on the Burlington Railroad and Packers Swift, Cudahy, Armour and Morris and gave fall sentences to two freight rate brokers for violating the anti-rebating clause of the Elkins law.

President Stickney, of the Chicago, Great Western Railway, announced that his railroad would abolish discretionary the practice of allowing grain elevator rebates.

Richard Ivens was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, in Chicago. He made no confession and was in a state of collapse on the scaffold.

An analysis of 40 samples of sausage and hamburg steak in Indianapolis proved that 33 of them contained chemicals prohibited by law.

Three small children of Charles Winterhorn, of Harrison, O., were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Prof. George B. Stevens, Dwight professor of systematic theology in the Yale Divinity School, is dead.

An Italian woman testified at the coroner's investigation into the murder of Mrs. Alice Kinnan, in New York, that Mrs. Kinnan said she had been clubbed by an attorney, with whom she had quarreled over money matters.

The executive council of the Federation of Labor named a committee to call on Secretary Bonaparte in reference to shipowners' and carpenters' wages.

J. E. Hollorer, of Springfield, Mass., was elected president of the National Association of Trade Dispatchers, in convention in Buffalo.

The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., granted the operatives a 10 per cent. increase in wages. About 25,000 hands are benefited.

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, declares the country needs a new baptism of business honesty.

Miss C. Woodard can, in Omaha, Neb., against Senator Thomas C. Platt was dismissed.

John T. Wine, who was tired of ill luck, threw himself from a New York ferryboat.

A monument was unveiled on the old Red Bank battlefield, near Woodbury, N. J.

Mrs. Emma Kaufman, wife of a wealthy Sioux Falls lawyer, who is accused of beating her maid-servant to death, was pursued by a mob of women crying "Lynch her!"

The Pennsylvania Railroad issues a statement that President E. Cassatt has not been asked to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Caleb H. Jackson, who said he was a manufacturer of Harrisburg, Pa., was arrested in New York on a charge of embezzling $10,000.

It is not know who murdered Mrs. C. D. Kinnan in upper New York, and who has the weapon with which the crime was committed.

The Brooklyn Eagle declares that William Randolph Hearst controls a majority of the Democratic State Committee of New York.

The Cleveland (O.) ice dealers charged with conspiring to raise the price of ice were found not guilty.

Eighty thousand dollars of the $100,000 voted by each other the provinces supplied by the commissary department.

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CONGRESS AND RUSSIA'S HORROR

A Vigorous Resolution Offered By Mr. Gill.

WILL DO NO MORE THAN SYMPATHIZE.

Representative Gill, in His Resolution Says the American People Want to Know "Where to Place the Responsibility for These Unspeakable Crimes"—Calls Upon the President For Information.

Washington, D. C. (Special)—Since the recent massacre of the Jews at Bialystok, in Russia, resolutions either expressing the sympathy of the American people with the unfortunate Jews and the indignation aroused by their oppression, or calling upon the President to transmit to Congress what information this government has, if any, regarding the massacres, have been introduced in Congress; but no resolution introduced in either house approach in vigor the terms of a preamble and resolution introduced by Representative Gill, of Baltimore.

Mr. Gill's resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, the unofficial advices from Bialystok concerning the massacre of the Jews describe atrocities which outrage human feelings, atrocities more horrifying that those perpetrated by the Turks upon the Armenians, and add another bloody chapter to the history of the oft-repeated Russian massacres in which thousands of Jews have perished; and

"Whereas, these advices further state that the brutality of the assassins prevented itself in savage torture, in fiendish mutilation of the dead and in diabolish rending of unborn infants from the Goodhue County, Poor Farm, three miles from this city. No damage was done.

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the President, who rendered such signal service to the cause of humanity by bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, be respectfully requested, if he finds it compatible with public interests, to transmit to this body such official information concerning the details of the Bialystok massacre as he shall deem to be in pursuance of this resolution."

In spite of the indignation felt by every member of Congress at the atrocious crimes committed at Bialystok, an indignation that is shared by President Roosevelt and every member of his Cabinet it is regarded as very doubtful if any official action will be taken by the administration. For this reason all resolutions either of sympathy or calling on the President for information are likely to be permitted to remain without action by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in each house.

STITCHES IN A HEART.

Delicate Operation on a Man Who Had Been Stabbed.

New York (Special).—Three stitches were put in the heart of Anthony Savage, 23 years old, by Dr. Blaisdell, surgeon in charge at the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn. The operation, which physicians believe will save the life of Savage, took one hour and 15 minutes, and during the whole of that time the left lung and heart were exposed to the view of the physicians, who watched the delicate organs perform their functions.

Savage was stabbed 15 times during a fight Friday night. Friday he collapsed and Dr. Blaisdell decided that he was suffering from internal hemorrhages. He decided an operation was the only thing that would be of any use.

He found the pleural cavity filled with blood and the pericardia punctured. The blood was drained and the wounds in the auricle sewed up. Savage rallied after the operation, and it is believed that he will recover.

CHINA PAYS THE BILL.

$600,000 For the Massacre of Six Missionaries.

Paris, (By Cable).—The foreign office has been advised that China signed a treaty according complete satisfaction to France for the massacre of six French Jesuit missionaries at Nanchang, Kiangsi province, in February last.

China pays $200,000 indemnity to the missions and $200,000 indemnity to the murdered missionaries' families, builds a memorial hospital and punishes the ringleaders of the rioting. In addition, gives numerous honors, which the people of Nanchang demanded, will not be granted to the Chinese martyrs. The affair also caused the repeated Russian massacres in which thousands of Jews have perished; and

Whereas, these advices further state that the brutality of the assassins prevented itself in savage torture, in fiendish mutilation of the dead and in diabolish rending of unborn infants from the Goodhue County, Poor Farm, three miles from this city. No damage was done.

Insane From Overwork.

Owatonna, Minn., (Special).—Miss Laura Kelly became violently insane during the class day exercises at Pillsbury Academy and died soon afterward. She collapsed while making an address. Miss Kelly had been graduated with high honors after four years of hard study.

Rockefeller Gives $260,000.

Chicago (Special).—Dr. T. Goodspeed, secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, announced that a gift of $260,000 had been received from John D. Rockefeller.

Earthquake in Cuba.

Santiago, Cuba, (By Cable).—Two earthquake shocks half an hour apart, the first occurring at 2 o'clock A. M., slightly damaged many buildings in the city. Several persons were slightly injured by falling articles. The first shock lasted 15 seconds. The second shorter, though heavier.

Fire Sweeps An Illinois Town.

Paducah, Ky., (Special).—Fire is reported to have destroyed the entire business section of Golconda, Ill., and to be now beyond control. Golconda is 40 miles from Paducah.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Representatives Gill and Smith, during the debate in the House on the Pure Food Bill, attacked the proposition to compel the placing of the weights on canned goods as impossible and impracticable.

Attorney General Moody announced that the government would institute proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under both the Elkins Law and the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

A stormy colloquy between Representatives Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Sullivan, of Massachusetts, enlivened the discussion over the Pure Food Bill in the House.

Speaker Cannon insists that all business before the House shall have been disposed of before he entertains a motion to adjourn.

The proposition to increase the head tax and the literacy test will probably be stricken from the Immigration Bill.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating $25,000 for traveling expenses for the President.

William C. Dennis, of Indiana, has been appointed assistant solicitor of the Department of State, a new office created by the last Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

According to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor exports of cotton and meat products for the past 11 months amounted to $700,000,000.

Frederico Velasquez, the Dominican minister of foreign affairs, had a talk with Secretary Root about Santo Domingo's financial embarrassment.

The Immunity Bill passed by the Senate and amended by the House was sent to conference by the House.

The House adopted the Senate amendment to go slowly in building monster battleships.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on the Fortifications Appropriations Bill.

The House passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon a route for the construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Clarence M. York, secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was killed by jumping or falling from a window of Garnett Hospital.

The House voted down a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to elect senators by popular vote and extend the terms of representatives to four years.

Senators Beveridge, Proctor and Lodge spoke in defense of the Senate Meat Inspection Bill and claimed that the packers' opposition was faulty.

President Roosevelt received Mathnow, Russian giant. Mathnow was accompanied by his wife.

The House passed the bill appropriating $25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President.

The House passed a bill to compel railroads to check through baggage on "split tickets."

The meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill was adopted by the House without division, and the bill was sent to conference.

Secretary Bonaparte approved the decision of the court-martial which found Lieutenant Commander Whitehead guilty of negligence in connection with the grounding of the battleship Rhode Island.

Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, and Dr. Charles W. Elmer E. Brown, professor of education in the University of California, was appointed to succeed him.

The House committee ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $50,000 to pay the President's traveling expenses.

By a vote of 17 to 29 the Senate voted down an amendment to a street car extension bill providing for a franchise tax of 12 per cent.

The President and Secretary Shaw arranged with a delegation of Sioux Fall citizens to people to deposit $12,000,000 in the banks of that city.

Commander Sutherland, of the Yankee, reported serious disturbances in the neighborhood of Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

The House, under suspension of rules, passed a bill giving a national status to the naval militia.

BIBLE RESTORED AFTER 30 YEARS.

Book Taken at Ann Arbor in 1876, When a Horse Was Locked in Chapel.

Ann Arbor, Mich. (Special).—The feature of alumni day at the University of Michigan, when a number of classes hold reunions, was the recovery of the old Cheever Bible, which mysteriously disappeared 30 years ago. The class of 1877 presented the book to the university. It seems that one night in 1876 the seniors maliciously locked a decrepit old horse in the chapel. Fearing that the horse might chew the pages of the Bible, they took the book away with them to preserve it.

The affair then aroused such a storm in college that nobody dared to return the book, and it has remained in possession of members of the class until now.

This year's 824 graduates will receive their diplomas tomorrow.

Millions in Klondike Gold.

Seattle, Wash., (Special).—The steamers City of Seattle and Spokane, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, arrived here, bringing with them nearly $2,000,000 in gold, besides $70,000 worth of ivory. The Dolphin, of the Alaska Steamship Company, is scheduled to arrive Thursday with over $1,000,000 in gold in possession of the unfortunate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Rumors that J. P. Morgan was seriously ill were "officially" denied.

Philadelphia & Reading directors declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

Judge Bradford, at Wilmington, ordered that the Diamond State Steel Co. pany be sold.

Persons in Philadelphia having good Pennsylvania connections say the talk of a 25 per dividend on Baltimore & Ohio is unwarranted.

New York banks have apparently gained this week $1,250,000 cash.

The Southern Pacific Company has announced a reduction in passenger rates on all Western lines.

Judge Yerkes has become a member of the Philadelphia Company Minority Shareholders' Committee.

"Money will be cheap for at least another month," declares the president of a Philadelphia trust company.

Lake Superior has sold 32,000 tons of steel rails to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission at about $34 the ton.

FINALLY DECIDE ON LOCK CANAL

President Roosevelt Wins His Fight in The Senate.

A BITTER CONTEST IS NOW ENDED.

The House Having Already Declared With the American, and Against the Foreign, Engineers for the Lock Canal, Steps Are to Be at Once Taken for the Vigorous Prosecution of the Great Work.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—"Cut loose, now, and build the canal. The American people want results on the isthmus as soon as they can be obtained and I want them. Dig! Dig! Congress and the people are behind us in our efforts."

Within 48 hours after the completion of the Panama Canal legislation President Roosevelt will issue, in effect, the above order to Chairman Shonts, of the Department of State, a new office created by the last Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

The Senate took a position in accord with the President and the House of Representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The result was reached a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and after a day's discussion that was almost devoid of interesting incident—quite out of keeping with the universally acknowledged importance of the subject. There was rarely one recorded vote in connection with the disposition of the question, and that was negative in character, coming on a motion to lay on the table the substitute substitute for the sea-level bill reported by the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

This motion was made by Senator Kittredge in supporting the champion of the sea-level plan, and was voted down 31 to 36. This vote was accepted as decisive and no one asked for a division on the vote on the acceptance of the committee report.

The vote terminates what at one time threatened to become a serious difference between the Senate, on the one hand, and the President and the House on the other, for there is no denying that when the bill was reported from committee the indications in the Senate were all favorable to the sea-level type. There has recently, however, been a steady gain by the lock advocates, notwithstanding the reports of the Canal Committee, as well as the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers, were against them. The engineers' report has figured prominently in the discussion, and frequent attention has been called to the fact that while eight out of the 13 engineers reported favorably to a sea-level canal, all of the five dissenters were American engineers, while of the other eight five were Europeans. Some of the latter have since expressed their preference for the all-American report.

The President expressed his great gratification at the action of the United States Senate in supporting his plan for the construction of a lock canal. He has been convinced for several days that the lock canal would be adopted by the Senate on its final vote, notwithstanding the report of the majority of the Interoceanic Canal Committee in favor of the sea-level canal. A cursory canvas of the Senate was made and he was assured that there would be a majority in favor of the lock canal by which he has advocated ever since the beginning of his efforts to secure the canal.

Two days ago the President figured a majority of five in favor of the lock type of canal, and that is precisely the majority is received on the test vote.

It was pointed out at the White House that practically the same senators who voted against the lock-canal project also were opposed to the Panama canal and so recorded their votes.

The President regarded the vote of the House and the Senate on the lock type of canal as a vote of confidence. Orders will be issued in a few days to press the work as rapidly as possible, and it is announced that before the summer is far advanced as many men and as much machinery as profitably can be employed will be engaged in making the dirt fly on the canal route.

FIRE IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Panic Caused Among the Inmates—A Bystander Killed.

Middletown, Conn., (Special).—Fire in the music hall connected with the State Hospital for the Insane caused one death and nearly created a panic among the inmates of the asylum, who were removed from a dormitory nearby to another building during the height of the fire.

The dead man was F. L. Lichtenstein, general manager of the Herckimer's Silk Company. Part of a falling wall struck him, throwing him against a fire escape with such force that his body was cut nearly in two. Mr. Lichtenstein was about 24 years old and came here for a short time ago from York, Pa. The fire in the music building and contents is estimated at $35,000.

John Hay Memorial Library.

Providence, R. I., (Special).—A recent conditional offer of $150,000 to Brown University by Andrew Carnegie for a John Hay memorial library, provided that an equal sum be raised by the university, has been more than fulfilled. It is announced that a total of $312,000, including the Carnegie gift, is in possession of the university.

Town in Cuba Destroyed.

New Orleans, (Special).—Cablegrams reporting the destruction of Sagua la Grande, a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, in Santa Clara Province, Cuba, were received here by Stauffer, Eshelman & Co. Two messages were received. The first announcing that the town had been flooded, and the second saying that it had been entirely destroyed by fire. The messages came from the firm's representative at Havana.

Died in Steel Trap in Tunnel.

New York, (Special).—Two men died a hard death 50 feet down in the slime and sand of the East River's bed at a few minutes after 6 o'clock A. M. A "blowout" under the shield of the tunnel D, being constructed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the end of East Thirty-second Street, caught 30 employes of the contracting company, S. Pearson & Sons, of London, in the narrow area, top of the boring shield. All escaped except Jake Krass, a Pole, and Jim Williams, a negro, who must have been caught by the water as it rose.

Got in Kansas.

The editor of a Kansas paper is making war on the gambling in that State. He says: "Kansas is almost entirely free as a bad as the tobacco habit. He is determined to make Kansas as free from it as a producer of tobacco."—Times-News.

TWO SAVED IN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.

Drowning Accident Breaks Up a Pleasure Party.

Philadelphia (Special).—The carelessness of one man in stepping on the side of a launch in which there was a party of six and tipping it over, resulted in the drowning of four men in the Delaware River off the extreme northern part of the city. The other two occupants of the little craft had a narrow escape from death. The drowned men are:

John Zwald.
John S. McCann.
John Hannigan.
Charles E. Keenen.

The accident broke up a day's pleasure, in which more than a dozen men participated. They left Gaffney early in the day at the Hobo Boat Club, near the scene of the accident, and parties of six took turns in going out in the launch in the middle of the river to fish. The four men above named, with Patrick Dunn and Lewis Jones, went out late in the afternoon. They had no sooner anchored than Keenan stepped on the side of the launch, capsizing it.

One of the men in the boathouse, whose name had been taken in the launch by Hannigan, and on seeing looking at the party through glasses, saw the craft turn over and quickly gave the alarm. Two men in skiffs at once set out to their rescue, but it took them sometime to reach the capsized boat, as the river at that point is quite wide. Four of the men had disappeared, but Dunn was picked up while clinging to the keel of the launch and Jones was taken from the water in an exhausted condition as he was swimming ashore.

The two skiffs continued in the vicinity for sometime in the hope of finding the bodies of the four unfortunate men, but they did not come to the surface.

HARVEST HANDS NEEDED.

Gov. Hoch Says Kansas Must Have Eight Thousand at Once.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Eight thousand harvest hands are needed in Kansas at once, according to Governor Hoch in an appeal telegraphed to W. J. Black, traffic manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, and to T. E. Calvert, general agent of the Western Passenger Association, as follows:

"Kansas must have 8,000 harvest hands within a week or much grain will be lost. We need cheap rates. I appeal for help."

It is contended by Chicago railroad men that practically nothing can be done here. Reduced fares west of the Missouri River already have been given to parties of five or more, and transportation as labor is extremely scarce in Chicago. It is estimated by the railroads that as it can be obtained, the outlook for local assistance is gloomy.

Killed Through Jealousy.

Washington, (Special)—Edward R. Saalbach, 45 years old, a clerk in the War Department, and his wife were murdered in their home here about two miles above this city through the jealousy of their cause. Saalbach was a member of the Washington Canoe Club. The river was especially high and the current very strong on account of the recent rains. Saalbach was an expert swimmer, but it is thought in his efforts to save his wife he became exhausted and sank.

Slaughter of the Innocents.

Vienna (By Cable)—Marianne Konop, living with her parents at Weilloksk, near Cracow, on the edge of a forest over 300 children. Some of the babies were murdered by battering in their heads, others by dismemberment of the children were illegitimates, which had been interred in her care. When the woman was arrested a crowd gathered and tried to lynch her.

Prince Insurance Test Case.

San Francisco, (Special).—Two test cases brought by two women of San Francisco against the Palatine Insurance Company, of London, Europe, which refused to pay insurance moneys were decided at Oakland in favor of the plaintiffs. The amount involved was given in each case, and the matter will eventually be thrashed out in the higher courts. The defendant company, through its counsel, announced its intention to resist its defense on the legality of the so-called "gamble" in the policies issued to the plaintiffs.

Secret Papers in Dreyfus Case.

Paris (By Cable).—Maitre Moras in the Supreme Court resumed his presentation of the Dreyfus case. He argued that many officials and subordinates of the ministry of war had the same access to the secret papers as Dreyfus, whereas the latter had no knowledge of the documents, most of which had been communicated to foreign governments. Maitre Moras went over critically the secret documents, most of which, he declared, had been recognized as forgeries. He declared that he possessed no proofs of the accused officer's guilt.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

"Thieves are bound to their profession," said a lawyer. "I was once called upon to defend a notorious character.

"A good many powerful men will hang in this community," he said.

A woman begins to show her age only when she begins to hide it.

After all, there are more prizes than blanks in the matrimonial lottery.

Quite often the man who is swift to take offense is slow to close the door, and he was arrested and he was arrested of high treason. For eight years he remained in prison, under the shadow of constantly inevitable doom. He became necessary to the only person called upon to do sergeant's wife.

He was such a man as she remembered the night before the French revolution. "New England Psalm Singer," was followed by "Singing Massachusetts" and "Music in Minia-Hills later works were of a pa order and it is due to this ter they became so popular. His "Battles Over Boston" breathed rit of the Revolution, as also "Portsmouth," "Independence Columbia."

THE FIRST FLAGS.

By 1775, on Prospect Hill, General Putnam raised a flag upon was inscribed the motto of Con- "Qui transtulit sustinet," and reverse were written the words

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. MOSS, Attorney-at-Law, Courts—State and Federal.

CLARENCE J. CAMPBELL, Attorney-at-Law. Practice in the Courts of Appomattox and Prince Edward.

AUBREY E. S[illegible], Attorney-at-Law, Offices: Amherst, Appomattox, Lynchburg. COURTS: Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell, Nelson and Rockingham and adjoining Counties. Will try the courts of Buckingham.

SAMM PATTESON, Attorney-at-Law, Kenton, Va.

PATTESON & PATTESON, Attorneys-at-Law, Kenton, Va. Courts—Buckingham and Prince Edward. Will practice in all the courts of Lynchburg. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Collections a specialty. Rockingham Co. Office.

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AUCTIONEERS.

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HIS PANCAKES.

Pancakes, by centuries half secular, half divine, Shrove Tuesday as unalience pie to Christmas or turkey to Thanksgiving Offerings, in his notions," tells a pretty story cakes once saved his hanging in those days of comprehension and edu "distressful country" gone day—when to make pancakes was to be "Can you guess what he would go into to make them?" He would go into particulars. The people of O'Brien records. "It was day night, and my poor little dreamed of what was had made us an extemporcakes. When the fleet followed Jim up seas, a lieutenant then on board, receptacle at the back He had mounted his throned that he had made full with pancakes. It commissariat for the occasion, and assured the people that there was no fear of famine. He then set about his defense on the legality of the so-called "gamble" in the policies issued to the plaintiffs.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

During the Revolutionary War Great Britain sent 112,884 troops for land service and over 22,000 seamen to America, while the colonists had 220,000 continental soldiers and 56,000 militia under arms.

Chicago deaconesses made 19,000 missionary and parish calls in their work last year.

The Old State House

Built in 1713. The rampant lion and unicorn of England still adorn the gable overhead.

BUNKER HILL.

Sights of Independence Day lately linked Bunker Hill. It original Bunker Hill is just that, Ireland. The cornerthe Bunker Hill monument June 17, 1825. Daniel Webthe address, and Lafayette that. When the shaft was there was also an oration ge and President Tyler and ent were present. In 1842, completion, an address writ- Hon. Robert Charles Winthrop, read by ex-Governor John

CLARATION COMMITTEE.

n the American colonies had ed with England over a ss not till July 4, 1776, that the Continental Congress, ing the colonies, voted for aration from the mother July 4, on the motion of Henry Lee, of Virginia, the voted that "the United Colies are and of right ought to be, ndependent States." A committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Adams, Benjamin Franklin, erman and Robert R. Livingston, was appointed to draw up a n of independence, which ved signed by fifty-six delegates representing thirteen States.

FIRST PATRIOTIC SONG.

By Helen Brown.

Britons of England held music ir hearts with patriot fire, rence "piping with organs, ringing and trowling of ir deep throats, which have ed the echoes of the ir Parliament. In fact, there ward that his revolver serviceable firearm in Nobody was hurt on the rebels, before they ecaptured some potatoes, a constabulary marched. The sergeant's wife had ed for help. She came and escape by a ladder. young Jim O'Brien was comforted them in the quieted the crying of feeding them with his Pilgrims brought to America m the style of music that Brown University by Andrew Carnegie which goes without saying ast of the most inspiring kind.

neration preceding the Revconforted them in the generation." The Colonies bothed with the task of reing the memorable history. an organ was introduced inbut the prejudice was so at the instrument remained in the porch of the church this time there had been compositions, but a little the first compositions were of one William Billings, a by trade. As Psalm singing prevailed his first production "New England Psalm Singer," "Singing Master" and "Music in Minia-

"An Appeal to Heaven." In October, 1775, the floating batteries of Boston carried a flag with the motto "An Appeal to Heaven," the design being a pine tree on a white field. Virginia carried a flag in 1775 which displayed a rattlesnake coiled as if about to strike, and the motto "Don't tread on me." When General Washington assumed command of the motley army gathered before Boston in January, 1776, the flag raised at his headquarters had the thirteen red and white stripes just as they are to this day, but the union was formed of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew displayed on a blue ground. It is said that when the British regulars saw it they supposed it was an evidence of submission to the King, who had just issued his proclamation.

FLAG LORE.

Some writers assert that the first and original United States flag contained only twelve stars, because Georgia was not entitled to a vote. Such a flag is said to have been made by the ladies of Philadelphia under the design of the escutcheon of the Washington family. It is alleged that the flag was presented to John Paul Jones, that he carried it with him on his ship, the Bon Homme Richard; that in his great fight the flag was shot away and fell into the sea, and that Lieutenant Stafford leaped overboard after it, brought it safely to the ship and nailed it to the mainhead. This story may have some basis in fact, but the act of Congress of June 14, 1777, knows that no standard was recognized by the Government until that date.

STIRRING SCENES.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4, 1776, stirring scenes were enacted in Philadelphia. In answer to the signal of "Ring!" given by the last stationed fellow for the purpose, the old bellman rang out a wonderful peal, while the whole city shouted for joy. The ringing was taken down from the Court House, the city was illuminated, bonfires were lighted and everything continued far into the night. In New York a leaden figure of King George was pulled from its pedestal on Bowling Green and moulded into bullets.